

EXHIBIT A

Person Filing: David Chatwood Phoenix, AZ 85081
Address (if not protected): Po Box 67235 City, State, Zip

Code: _____ Telephone: 602-601-0348

Email Address: Kantnac@gmail.com

Lawyer's Bar Number: _____

Representing Self, without a Lawyer or Attorney for Plaintiff OR Defendant

MICHAEL A. STANES, CLERK
BY *D. Vandenberg*
D. VANDENBERG, FILED

18 JUN 27 PM 3:59

**SUPERIOR COURT OF ARIZONA
IN MARICOPA COUNTY**

David Chatwood

Name of Plaintiff

Case Number: CV 2018-051243

Title: **PLAINTIFF'S DEMAND for
JURY TRIAL**

Phoenix Police Dept. Name of Defendant

Plaintiff, David Chatwood, demands a trial by jury in this case. If this
(Name of Plaintiff)

case is sent to compulsory arbitration, Plaintiff demands a trial by jury if there is an appeal from
that compulsory arbitration.

Dated this 6-27-18
(Date of signature)

DC
(Signature of Plaintiff or Plaintiff's Attorney)

Case Number: _____

Fees for publication: In support of my request, I state that I have attempted to locate the person to be served but I have been unable to locate that person (check and complete any that apply):

This is what I did to try to find the other party (explain):

I have contacted the person(s) listed below to try to find the location of the other party.

NAME

ADDRESS

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Date: 6-27-2018


Signature

David Chatwood

Applicant's Printed Name

INFORMATION FOR SERVICE

You must provide the following information:

To the best of my knowledge, as of (date) _____, the last known address of the person to be served as: _____

MICHAEL R. JEANES, CLERK

BY

BEP

D. Vandenberg

D. VANDENBERG, FILED

18 JUN 27 PM 3:59

For Clerk's Use Only

Person Filing: David Chatwood
 Address (if not protected): PO Box 67235
 City, State, Zip Code: Phoenix AZ 85081
 Telephone: 602-601-0348
 Email Address: kantnec@gmail.com
 Lawyer's Bar Number: _____

Representing Self, without a Lawyer or Attorney for Petitioner OR Respondent

SUPERIOR COURT OF ARIZONA IN MARICOPA COUNTY

CV 2018-051243

David Chatwood
 Name of Petitioner/Plaintiff

Case Number: _____

APPLICATION FOR DEFERRAL OR WAIVER OF COURT FEES OR COSTS AND CONSENT TO ENTRY OF JUDGMENT

Phoenix Police Department
 Name of Respondent/Defendant

STATE OF ARIZONA)
 COUNTY OF Maricopa ss.

Notice. A Fee Deferral is only a temporary postponement of the payment of the fees due. You may be required to make payments depending on your income. A Fee Waiver is usually permanent unless your financial circumstances change during the pendency of this court action.

I am requesting a deferral or waiver of all fees including: filing a case, issuance of a summons or subpoena, the cost of attendance at an educational program required by A.R.S. § 25-352, one certified copy of a temporary order in a family law case, one certified copy of the court's final order, preparation of the record on appeal, court reporter's fees of reporters or transcribers, service of process costs, and/or service by publication costs. (I have completed the separate Supplemental Information form if I am asking for service of process costs, or service by publication costs.) I understand that if I request deferral or waiver because I am a participant in a government assistance program, I am required to provide proof at the time of filing. The document(s) submitted must show my name as the recipient of the benefit and the name of the agency awarding the benefit. Note. All other applicants must complete the financial questionnaire beginning at section 3. If you are a participant in one of the programs in section 1 or 2 (below), you do not need to complete the financial questionnaire, and can proceed to the signature page.

1. **DEFERRAL:** I receive government assistance from the state or federal program marked below or am represented by a not for profit legal aid program:
 - Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)
 - Food Stamps
 - Legal Aid Services
2. **WAIVER:**
 - I receive government assistance from the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program.

Case Number: _____

3. FINANCIAL QUESTIONNAIRE

SUPPORT RESPONSIBILITIES. List all persons you support (including those you pay child support and/or spousal maintenance/support for):

NAME

RELATIONSHIP

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

Employer name: Unemployed

Employer phone number: _____

[] I am unemployed (explain): _____

My prior year's gross income: \$ 45,000

MONTHLY INCOME

My total monthly gross income: \$ 0My spouse's monthly gross income (if available to me): \$ _____Other current monthly income, including spousal maintenance/support, retirement, rental, interest, pensions, and lottery winnings: \$ _____TOTAL MONTHLY INCOME \$ 0

MONTHLY EXPENSES AND DEBTS: My monthly expenses and debts are:

	PAYMENT AMOUNT	LOAN BALANCE
Rent/Mortgage payment	<u>\$ 200.00</u>	<u>\$ _____</u>
Car payment	<u>\$ 345.00</u>	<u>\$ _____</u>
Credit card payments	<u>\$ _____</u>	<u>\$ _____</u>
Explain: _____		
Other payments & debts	<u>\$ _____</u>	<u>\$ _____</u>
Household	<u>\$ _____</u>	
Utilities/Telephone/Cable	<u>\$ _____</u>	
Medical/Dental/Drugs	<u>\$ 20</u>	
Health insurance	<u>\$ _____</u>	
Nursing care	<u>\$ _____</u>	
Tuition	<u>\$ _____</u>	
Child support	<u>\$ _____</u>	
Child care	<u>\$ _____</u>	
Spousal maintenance	<u>\$ _____</u>	
Car insurance	<u>\$ 105.00</u>	
Transportation	<u>\$ 100.00</u>	
Other expenses (explain)	<u>\$ Food 100</u>	

TOTAL MONTHLY EXPENSES \$ 870.00

Case Number: _____

STATEMENT OF ASSETS: List only those assets available to you and accessible without financial penalty.

	ESTIMATED VALUE
Cash and bank accounts	\$ 0 _____
Credit union accounts	\$ _____
Other liquid assets	\$ _____
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 0 _____

The basis for the request is:

4. **DEFERRAL:**

A. My income is insufficient or is barely sufficient to meet the daily essentials of life, and includes no allotment that could be budgeted for the fees and costs that are required to gain access to the court. My gross income as computed on a monthly basis is 150% or less of the current federal poverty level. (Note: Gross monthly income includes your share of community property income if available to you.)

OR

B. I do not have the money to pay court filing fees and/or costs now. I can pay the filing fees and/or costs at a later date. Explain.

OR

C. My income is greater than 150% of the poverty level, but have proof of extraordinary expenses (including medical expenses and costs of care for elderly or disabled family members) or other expenses that reduce my gross monthly income to 150% or below the poverty level.

DESCRIPTION OF EXPENSES	AMOUNT
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
_____	\$ _____
TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES	\$ _____

5. **WAIVER:**

I am permanently unable to pay. My income and liquid assets are insufficient or barely sufficient to meet the daily essentials of life and are unlikely to change in the foreseeable future.

IMPORTANT

This "Application for Deferral or Waiver of Court Fees or Costs" includes a "Consent to Entry of Judgment." By signing this Consent, you agree a judgment may be entered against you for all fees and costs that are deferred but remain unpaid thirty (30) calendar days after entry of final judgment. At the conclusion of the case you will receive a *Notice of Court Fees and Costs Due* indicating how much is owed and what steps you must take to avoid a judgment against you if you are still participating in a qualifying program. You may be ordered to repay any amounts that were waived if the court finds you were not eligible for the fee deferral or waiver. If your case is dismissed for any reason, the fees and costs are still due.

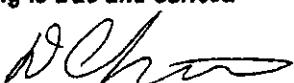
Case Number: _____

CONSENT TO ENTRY OF JUDGMENT. By signing this Application, I agree that a judgment may be entered against me for all fees or costs that are deferred but remain unpaid thirty (30) calendar days after entry of final judgment.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

6-27-2018
Date

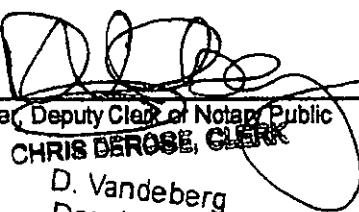

Signature

David Chatwood
Applicant's Printed Name

JUN 27 2018
Date

Judicial Office: Deputy Clerk of Notary Public
CHRIS DEROSSE, CLERK

My Commission Expires/Seal:


D. Vandeberg
Deputy Clerk

Person Filing: David Chatwood
 Address (If not protected): PO Box 67235
 City, State, Zip Code: Phoenix AZ 85081
 Telephone: 602-501-0348
 Email Address: kantnoc@gmail.com
 Lawyer's Bar Number: _____

MICHAEL R. JEANES, CLERK
 BY *D Vandenberg*
 DEP
 D. VANDEBERG, FILED
 18 JUN 27 PM 3:59
 For Clerk's Use Only

Representing Self, without a Lawyer or Attorney for Petitioner OR Respondent

**SUPERIOR COURT OF ARIZONA
 IN MARICOPA COUNTY**

CV 2018-051243

David Chatwood
 Name of Petitioner/Plaintiff

Case Number: _____

**ORDER REGARDING DEFERRAL OR WAIVER
 OF COURT FEES AND COSTS AND
 NOTICE REGARDING CONSENT JUDGMENT**

Phoenix Police Dept.
 Name of Respondent/Defendant

**NOTE: ONLY FILL OUT THE ABOVE INFORMATION. THE COURT WILL FILL OUT
 THE REST OF THE FORM.**

THE COURT FINDS that the applicant (print name) DAVID CHATWOOD:

1. IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A DEFERRAL of fees and costs.
 OR
2. IS ELIGIBLE FOR A DEFERRAL of fees and costs based on financial eligibility. As required by state law, the applicant has signed a consent to entry of judgment.
 OR
3. IS ELIGIBLE FOR A DEFERRAL of fees and costs at the court's discretion (A.R.S. § 12-302(L)).
 OR
4. IS ELIGIBLE FOR A DEFERRAL of fees and costs based on good cause shown. As required by state law, the applicant has signed a consent to entry of judgment.
 OR
5. IS ELIGIBLE FOR A WAIVER of fees and costs because the applicant is permanently unable to pay.
 OR
6. IS ELIGIBLE FOR A WAIVER of fees and costs at the court's discretion (A.R.S. § 12-302(L)).
 OR
7. IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR A WAIVER of fees and costs.

Case Number: _____

IT IS ORDERED:

DEFERRAL IS DENIED for the following reason(s):

The application is incomplete because _____

You are encouraged to submit a complete application.

The applicant does not meet the financial criteria for deferral because _____

A deferral MUST BE granted if the applicant is receiving public assistance benefits from the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program or Food Stamps; presents documentation they are currently receiving services from a non-profit legal services organization; has an income that is insufficient or barely sufficient to meet the daily essentials of life and that includes no allotment that could be budgeted to pay the fees and costs necessary to gain access to the court; or, if the applicant demonstrates other good cause.

DEFERRAL IS GRANTED for the following fees and costs in this court:

Any or all filing fees; fees for the issuance of either a summons and subpoena; or the cost of attendance at an educational program required by A.R.S. § 25-352, fees for obtaining one certified copy of a temporary order in a domestic relations case or a final order, judgment or decree in all civil proceedings.

Fees for service of process by a sheriff, marshal, constable or law enforcement agency.

Fees for service by publication.

Filing fees and photocopy fees for the preparation of the record on appeal.

Court reporter or transcriber fees if employed by the court for the preparation of the transcript.

IF A DEFERRAL IS GRANTED, PLEASE CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING BOXES:

NO PAYMENTS WILL BE DUE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS.

The applicant shall pay \$ _____ each _____ (week, month etc.) until paid in full, beginning _____

WAIVER IS DENIED for all fees and costs in this case.

WAIVER IS GRANTED for all fees and costs in this case that may be waived under A.R.S. § 12-302(H).

Any or all filing fees; fees for the issuance of either a summons or subpoena; or the cost of attendance at an educational program required by A.R.S. § 25-352, fees for obtaining one certified copy of a temporary order in a domestic relations case or a final order, judgment or decree in all civil proceedings.

Fees for service of process by a sheriff, marshal, constable or law enforcement agency.

Fees for service by publication.

Filing fees and photocopy fees for the preparation of the record on appeal.

Court reporter or transcriber fees if employed by the court for the preparation of the transcript.

Case Number: _____

RIGHT TO JUDICIAL REVIEW. If the application is denied or a payment schedule is set by a special commissioner, you may request the decision be reviewed by a judicial officer. The request must be made within twenty (20) days of the day the order was mailed or delivered to you. If a schedule of payments has been established, payments shall be suspended until a decision is made after judicial review. Judicial review shall be held as soon as reasonably possible.

NOTICE REGARDING CONSENT JUDGMENT. Unless any of the following applies, a consent judgment may be entered against the applicant for all fees and costs that are deferred and remain unpaid thirty (30) days after entry of final judgment:

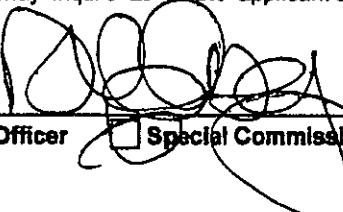
- A. Fees and costs are taxed to another party;
- B. The applicant has an established schedule of payments in effect and is current with those payments;
- C. The applicant filed a supplemental application for waiver or further deferral of fees and costs and a decision by the court is pending;
- D. In response to a supplemental application, the court orders that the fees and costs be waived or further deferred; or
- E. Within twenty (20) days of the date the court denies the supplemental application, the applicant either:
 - 1. Pays the fees and costs; or,
 - 2. Requests a hearing on the court's order denying further deferral or waiver. If the applicant requests a hearing, the court cannot enter the consent judgment unless a hearing is held, further deferral or waiver is denied, and payment has not been made within the time prescribed by the court.

If an appeal is taken, a consent judgment for deferred fees and costs that remain unpaid in the lower court shall not be entered until thirty (30) days after the appeals process is concluded. The procedures for notice of court fees and costs and for entry of a consent judgment continue to apply.

If a consent judgment is signed and the applicant pays the fees and costs in full, the court is required to comply with the provisions of A.R.S. § 33-964(C).

DUTY TO REPORT CHANGE IN FINANCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES. An applicant who is granted a deferral or waiver shall promptly notify the court of any change in financial circumstances during the pendency of the case that would affect the applicant's ability to pay court fees and costs. Any time the applicant appears before the court on this case, the court may inquire as to the applicant's financial circumstances.

DATED: JUN 27 2018


 Judicial Officer Special Commissioner

CHRIS DEROSE, CLERK
RECEIVED CCB #1
DOCUMENT DEPOSITORY

MARICOPA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Civil Process Section
111 South 3rd Avenue, 2nd Floor
Phoenix, Arizona 85003-2292

18 AUG 1983 AM 9:15
FILED
BY E. VAZQUEZ, DEP

David Chatwood
vs.
Phoenix Police Department

STATE OF ARIZONA) CV2018-051243
) ss.
County of Maricopa) 18005380

I hereby certify that I received the within documents on the 28th day of June A.D. 2018 at the hour of 12:14 PM, and served the same on the 31st day of July A.D. 2018 on Phoenix Police Department being said defendant(s) named in said documents, by delivering to Rieckhoff, Special Deputy City Clerk, who is authorized to accept service, at 620 W Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85003, at 1:05 PM in the County of Maricopa, a copy of said Civil Cover Sheet - New Filing Only, Summons, Civil Complaint, Certificate Of Compulsory Arbitration, Plaintiff's Demand For Jury Trial.

Dated this 31st day of July A.D. 2018.

Service	\$16.00
Mileage	\$16.00
Total	\$32.00

PAUL PENZONE
Maricopa County Sheriff

J.P. Newman

By _____
Deputy J. Newman #S1277

ORIGINAL

Person Filing: David ChatwoodAddress (If not protected): Po Box 67235City, State, Zip Code: Phoenix AZ 85051Telephone: 602-601-0348Email Address: Kurt+cas@gmail.com

Lawyer's Bar Number:

Representing Self, without a Lawyer or Attorney for Plaintiff OR DefendantCHRIS DEROSA, CLERK
RECEIVED CCB #1
DOCUMENT DEPOSITORY18 AUG 23 AM 8:15
FILED
BY E. VAZQUEZ, DEPSUPERIOR COURT OF ARIZONA
IN MARICOPA COUNTYDavid Chatwood

CV 2018-051243

Case No.:

SUMMONS

And

Phoenix Police Department

Name of Defendant

WARNING: This is an official document from the court that affects your rights. Read this carefully. If you do not understand it, contact a lawyer for help.

FROM THE STATE OF ARIZONA TO: Phoenix Police Department
Name of Defendant

1. A lawsuit has been filed against you. A copy of the lawsuit and other court papers are served on you with this "Summons".

2. If you do not want a judgment or order taken against you without your input, you must file an "Answer" or a "Response" in writing with the court, and pay the filing fee. If you do not file an "Answer" or "Response" the other party may be given the relief requested in his/her Petition or Complaint. To file your "Answer" or "Response" take, or send, the "Answer" or "Response" to the:

- Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, 201 West Jefferson Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85003-2205
OR
- Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, 18380 North 40th Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85032 OR
- Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, 222 East Javelina Avenue, Mesa, Arizona 85210-6201 OR
- Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, 14264 West Tierra Buena Lane, Surprise, Arizona, 85374.

Mail a copy of your "Response" or "Answer" to the other party at the address listed on the top of this
Summons.

2018-051243-1

Case Number: _____

3. If this "Summons" and the other court papers were served on you by a registered process server or the Sheriff, within the State of Arizona, your "Response" or "Answer" must be filed within TWENTY (20) CALENDAR DAYS from the date you were served, not counting the day you were served. If this "Summons" and the other papers were served on you by a registered process server or the Sheriff outside the State of Arizona, your Response must be filed within THIRTY (30) CALENDAR DAYS from the date you were served, not counting the day you were served. Service by a registered process server or the Sheriff is complete when made. Service by Publication is complete thirty (30) days after the date of the first publication.
4. You can get a copy of the court papers filed in this case from the Petitioner at the address listed at the top of the preceding page, from the Clerk of the Superior Court's Customer Service Center at:
 - 601 West Jackson, Phoenix, Arizona 85003
 - 18380 North 40th Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85032
 - 222 East Javelina Avenue, Mesa, Arizona 85210
 - 14264 West Tierra Buena Lane, Surprise, Arizona, 85374.
5. Requests for reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities must be made to the office of the judge or commissioner assigned to the case, at least ten (10) judicial days before your scheduled court date.
6. Requests for an interpreter for persons with limited English proficiency must be made to the office of the judge or commissioner assigned to the case at least ten (10) judicial days in advance of your scheduled court date.

JUN 27 2018

SIGNED AND SEALED this date

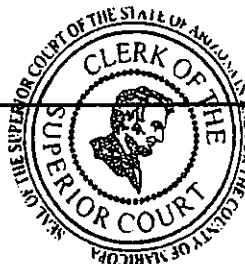
CHRIS DEROSSE, CLERK

By _____

Deputy Clerk

D. Vandeberg
Deputy Clerk

CHRIS DEROSSE, CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT



If you would like legal advice from a lawyer,
Contact the Lawyer Referral Service at
602-257-4434
or
www.maricopalawyers.org
Sponsored by the
Maricopa County Bar Association

CLERK'S OFFICE
BY D. VANDEBERG
BEP

In the Superior Court of the State of Arizona
 In and For the County of Maricopa
 Case Number _____

CV2018-051243

Plaintiff's Attorney Pro Se David Chatwood

Attorney Bar Number _____

Is Interpreter Needed? D. VANDEBERG FILED
 Yes No If yes, what language: 18 JUN 27 PM 3:59

Plaintiff's Name(s): (List all)

David Chatwood

Plaintiff's Address:

PO Box 67235

Phone #:

602-601-0348

Email Address:

kantrnc@gmail.com

(List additional plaintiffs on page two and/or attach a separate sheet).

Defendant's Name(s): (List All) Phoenix Police officer did not give name. Officer can be identified with video of him
will commend after getting officer's name

(List additional defendants on page two and/or attach a separate sheet)

EMERGENCY ORDER SOUGHT: Temporary Restraining Order Provisional Remedy OSC

Election Challenge Employer Sanction Other _____
 (Specify)

RULE 8(h) COMPLEX LITIGATION APPLIES. Rule 8(h) of the Rules of Civil Procedure defines a "Complex Case" as civil actions that require continuous judicial management. A typical case involves a large number of witnesses, a substantial amount of documentary evidence, and a large number of separately represented parties.

(Mark appropriate box on page two as to complexity, in addition to the Nature of Action case category.)

THIS CASE IS ELIGIBLE FOR THE COMMERCIAL COURT UNDER EXPERIMENTAL RULE 8.1. (Maricopa County only.) Rule 8.1 defines a commercial case and establishes eligibility criteria for the commercial court. Generally, a commercial case primarily involves issues arising from a business contract or business transaction. However, consumer transactions are not eligible. A consumer transaction is one that is primarily for personal, family or household purposes. Please review Rule 8.1 for a complete list of the criteria. See <http://www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov/commercial-court/>. You must check this box if this is an eligible commercial case. In addition, mark the appropriate box below in the "Nature of Action" case category. The words "commercial court assignment requested" must appear in the caption of the original complaint.

NATURE OF ACTION

(Place an "X" next to the one case category that most accurately describes your primary case.)

100 TORT MOTOR
 VEHICLE:

101 Non-Death/Personal Injury

102 Property Damage
103 Wrongful Death

110 TORT NON-MOTOR VEHICLE:

111 Negligence
 112 Product Liability -
 Asbestos
 112 Product Liability - Tobacco
 112 Product Liability - Toxic/Other
113 Intentional Tort

©Superior Court of Arizona in Maricopa County
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114 Property Damage 115 Legal
 Malpractice
 115 Malpractice - Other professional
 117 Premises Liability
 118 Slander/Libel/Defamation
 116 Other (Specify)

120 MEDICAL MALPRACTICE:

121 Physician M.D. 123 Hospital
122 Physician D.O 124 Other

Page 1 of 2

CV10f - 120116

Case No. _____

130 CONTRACTS: 194 Immigration Enforcement Challenge
(See lower court appeal cover sheet in Maricopa)
(§§1-501, 1-502, 11-1051)

131 Account (Open or Stated)
 132 Promissory Note
 133 Foreclosure
 138 Buyer-Plaintiff
 139 Fraud
 134 Other Contract (i.e. Breach of Contract)
 135 Excess Proceeds-Sale
 Construction Defects (Residential/Commercial)
136 Six to Nineteen Structures
137 Twenty or More Structures

150-199 OTHER CIVIL CASE TYPES:

156 Eminent Domain/Condemnation
 151 Eviction Actions (Forcible and Special Detainers)
 152 Change of Name
 153 Transcript of Judgment
 154 Foreign Judgment
 158 Quiet Title
 160 Forfeiture
 175 Election Challenge
179 NCC-Employer Sanction Action
(A.R.S. §23-212)
 180 Injunction against Workplace Harassment
 181 Injunction against Harassment
 182 Civil Penalty
 186 Water Rights (Not General Stream Adjudication)
 187 Real Property
Special Action against Lower Courts

150-199 UNCLASSIFIED CIVIL:

Administrative Review
(See lower court appeal cover sheet in Maricopa) 150
 Tax Appeal
(All other tax matters must be filed in the AZ Tax Court)
 155 Declaratory Judgment
 157 Habeas Corpus
 184 Landlord Tenant Dispute- Other
 190 Declaration of Factual Innocence
(A.R.S. §12-771)
 191 Declaration of Factual Improper Party Status
 193 Vulnerable Adult (A.R.S. §46-451)
 165 Tribal Judgment
 167 Structured Settlement (A.R.S. §12-2901)
 169 Attorney Conservatorships (State Bar)
 170 Unauthorized Practice of Law (State Bar)
 171 Out-of-State Deposition for Foreign Jurisdiction
 172 Secure Attendance of Prisoner
 173 Assurance of Discontinuance
 174 In-State Deposition for Foreign Jurisdiction
 176 Eminent Domain- Light Rail Only
 177 Interpleader- Automobile Only
 178 Delayed Birth Certificate (A.R.S. §36-333.03)
 183 Employment Dispute- Discrimination
 185 Employment Dispute- Other
 195(a) Amendment of Marriage License

195(b) Amendment of Birth Certificate

163 Other _____

(Specify)

COMPLEXITY OF THE CASE

If you marked the box on page one indicating that Complex Litigation applies, place an "X" in the box of no less than one of the following:

- Antitrust/Trade Regulation
- Construction Defect with many parties or structures
- Mass Tort
- Securities Litigation with many parties
- Environmental Toxic Tort with many parties
- Class Action Claims
- Insurance Coverage Claims arising from the above-listed case types

A Complex Case as defined by Rule 8(h) ARCP

Additional Plaintiff(s)

Defendant's name is unknown Phoenix Police
officer and his supervisor

Additional Defendant(s)

Police officers supervisor

©Superior Court of Arizona in Maricopa County

CV10f - 120116

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Page 2 of 2

Person Filing: David Chatwood

Address (if not protected): Po Box 67235 Phoenix, AZ 85082 City,

State, Zip Code:

Telephone: 602-601-0348

Email Address: kantncc@gmail.com

Lawyer's Bar Number:

Representing Self, without a Lawyer or Attorney for Plaintiff OR
Defendant

**SUPERIOR COURT OF ARIZONA
IN MARICOPA COUNTY**

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Page 2 of 2

CV11f-092917

MICHAEL R. JEANES, CLERK
BY *D. Vandenberg*
BEP

D. VANDENBERG, FILED

18 JUN 27 2018
FOR CLERK USE ONLY
PM 3:59

Person Filing:

Address (if not protected): PO Box 67235 City,

State, Zip Code: Phoenix, AZ 85081 Telephone:

Email Address: Kantnec@gmail.com

Lawyer's Bar Number:

Representing Self, without a Lawyer or Attorney for Petitioner OR Respondent

**SUPERIOR COURT OF ARIZONA
IN MARICOPA COUNTY**

CV 2018-051243

Case Number: _____

PLAINTIFF,

David Chatwood vs. *Phoenix Police Department*

**CERTIFICATE OF COMPULSORY
ARBITRATION**

DEFENDANT.

The undersigned certifies that the largest award sought by the complainant, including punitive damages, but excluding interest, attorneys' fees, and costs **does / does not** exceed limits set by Local Rule for compulsory arbitration. This case is / is not subject to compulsory arbitration as provided in Rules 72 through 77 of the Rules of Civil Procedure.

SUBMITTED this 27 day of June, 2018.

BY 

© Superior Court of Arizona in Maricopa County
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Page 1 of 1

CV00f - 030617
Use current version

Person Filing: David Chatwood
Address (if not protected): PO Box 67235 City, State, Zip
Code: Phoenix, AZ 85061
Telephone: 602-601-0348 Email Address:
Lawyer's Bar Number:
Representing Self, without a Lawyer or Attorney for Petitioner OR Respondent

MICHAEL R. JEANES, CLERK
BY D. Vandeberg
D. VANDEBERG FILED
18 JUN 27 PM 3:57
100 PAID 333 R# 210670510

SUPERIOR COURT OF ARIZONA IN MARICOPA COUNTY

David Chatwood
Name of Plaintiff

Case Number: CV 2018-051243

Phoenix Police Department
Name of Defendant

Title: CIVIL COMPLAINT

Plaintiff hereby submits this complaint against Defendant(s) and alleges the following:

JURISDICTION and VENUE

1. Maricopa County Superior Court has the legal authority to hear and decide this case because:
(Check all boxes that are true.)

This action arises under the United States Constitution and the laws of the

United States and is brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1983, and 1988
Plaintiff further invokes this Court's supplemental jurisdiction, pursuant to

28 U.S.C. § 1337, over any and all state law claims and as against all parties that are so
related to claims in this action within the original jurisdiction of this Court that they form
part of the same case or controversy.

3. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. 1331(b) in that the parties Reside, or at the time the events took place, resided in this judicial district and the events

18 giving rise to the Plaintiff's claims occurred in this judicial district.

- The value of this case exceeds \$10,000 dollars.
- Replevin or other nonmonetary remedy will take place in Maricopa County.
- The Plaintiff resides in Maricopa County.
- The Defendant resides in Maricopa County.
- The Defendant does business in Maricopa County.
- The events, actions, or debts subject of this Complaint occurred in Maricopa County.
- Other reason: _____

PARTIES

2. The Plaintiff in this case is David Chatwood at all relevant times, was a resident of Maricopa County, Arizona

2. The Defendant in this case is Unidentified Phoenix police officer, at all relevant times, were duly appointed officers employed by the CITY OF PHOENIX Police Department, acting within the scope of their employment with the CITY OF PHOENIX and under the color of State Law. The individual officers are being sued in their individual and official capacities: (will amend after getting the unidentified 2 officers name)

II Defendant DOE SUPERVISORS 1-2 are being sued in their individual and official capacities for failing to properly train, supervise, and hold accountable the individual defendants. DOES SUPERVISORS 1-2 are persons whose names are presently unknown to Plaintiff. When the true names of DOE SUPERVISORS 1-2 become known, Plaintiff will move to amend this Complaint.

Defendant, CITY OF PHOENIX, a municipality duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Arizona, is the employer and principal of the individual Defendant officers, DOE SUPERVISORS 1-2. At all times relevant

hereto, the CITY OF PHOENIX employed the individual defendants. The CITY OF PHOENIX is responsible for the policies, practices, and customs of its Police Department.

STATEMENT OF FACTS AND BREACH

3. This action is brought by plaintiff to remedy violations of his Constitutional Rights pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1983, and 1988.
4. In Phoenix, AZ on April 20th 2018, at or about 11:52 p.m., plaintiff David Chatwood male 5'10 165 lbs wearing a grey cardigan sweater was driving West on the 202 highway in Maricopa County when he noticed a traffic accident had just occurred.
5. Law enforcement had not arrived yet, so he was unsure if the crash victims needed any aid. He took the 24th St exit so he would not be parked too close to the accident and cause any more problems.
6. Three cars were involved. When the plaintiff pulled up the 24th St exit, the 3rd car involved was pulled down on the exit ramp to the right waiting for law enforcement.
7. This is the first car the plaintiff approached, which had 3 non-black males inside. They said they were okay, so the plaintiff proceeded towards the other 2 cars on the highway.
8. There was a car on the left side of the highway with a Caucasian female inside; the plaintiff asked her if she was okay. She signaled yes.
9. The other crash victim a white male was on the other side of the road standing by his vehicle. The plaintiff asked if he was okay, and if he needed any help pushing the car to the side. The driver said no he was okay.
10. The plaintiff was satisfied that no one needed help, so he starts walking back to his vehicle. This is when he turns on his camera phone at 4/20/2018 11:59 pm.

11. The plaintiff discussed what happened as he walked back to his car. As he continues to walk he notices the Helicopter seems to be putting the light on him.
12. The plaintiff turns his camera phone back on and discusses his concern that stopping to help might not have been the best idea.
13. As he continues walking he comes back to the first crash victims. On camera you can hear the plaintiff say to them "You guys know I just came here to help you right."
14. Within seconds Phoenix police officer (the defendant) comes from the opposite direction and full force tackles the plaintiff, slamming him into the ground. The defendant caused him to pop his left shoulder out of socket, also knocking the phone out of the plaintiff's hand.
15. The phones screen cracks but does not break, it falls perfectly to see the unidentified Phoenix Police Officers face, as well as another officer with a tan uniform. Although the plaintiff is in pain, he does not resist and lets the officer place cuffs on him. The plaintiff yells out, "I just stopped to help these people." (As heard on the video)
16. The plaintiff asked why he has to be in cuffs, and the officer says "Because you were walking away".(as heard on the video) The plaintiff responds dumbfounded, fear causes him to stutter he says " wha wha what what am I supposed to be doing on the side of the highway?" (heard on video)
17. The officers tell him he must remain in cuffs and they are detaining him. Meanwhile everyone involved in the accident is free to move as they please.
18. The plaintiff was detained approximately 20-40 minutes; an unidentified superior officer arrives and advises them to release the plaintiff from the cuffs and let him leave.
19. The plaintiff tried to get the officers name that tackled him, but an officer asked the plaintiff if I wanted to leave or not, feeling lucky to be alive the plaintiff opted to leave.
20. The plaintiff found his cell phone on top of his car, his cell phone recorded the incident. The most reliable witness is the plaintiff's cell phone video. Which shows the officers face clearly that assaulted and detained the plaintiff.
21. The video shows the plaintiff's demeanor before he was assaulted by the phoenix police officer.
22. At no time during the events described above, was Plaintiff incapacitated, a threat to safety of himself or others, disorderly or in the commission of a criminal offense.

23. The Defendant had no warrant for the arrest of the Plaintiff, no probable cause for an arrest of the Plaintiff, and no legal cause or excuse to seize the person or property of the Plaintiff.
24. The video will prove the plaintiff was not an imminent threat of injury to the officer and/or others. The plaintiff was not actively resisting seizure.
25. The circumstances were not tense, uncertain or rapidly evolving. The severity of the crime was low because the officers were responding to a car accident, not a robbery.
26. Furthermore the plaintiff was not involved in the car accident so the plaintiff had no reason for attempting to evade seizure.
27. The defendant did not have good faith to believe that a crime had been committed. A male walking in the vicinity of an accident is not good faith a crime has been committed.
28. The defendant did not have a reasonable perception that the plaintiff was not capable of volitional compliance to commands.
29. When a person, being without fault, is in a place where he has a right to be, is violently assaulted, he may without retreating repel by force, the plaintiff did not use this right in fear for his life.
30. The plaintiff questions the defendants training because a well-trained officer would have given a voice command to a person walking near a car accident.
31. A well trained officer would ask questions before assaulting a citizen that could have possibly been in the car accident.
32. The plaintiff was in a place where he can legally be not attempting to evade seizure by flight clearly walking slowly in the video.
33. The plaintiff's video shows force was applied maliciously and sadistically for the very purpose of causing harm and intimidation.
34. Force was not used to protect the officer or any witness's.
35. A well trained officer would not assume the negative and assault a citizen walking near the scene of a car accident.
36. A well trained officer would have used verbal commands 1st
37. The officer failed to identify himself and warn the Plaintiff that the officer would use force for any reason.
As seen on video

38. We recognize in Deorio that police officers normally provide such warning where feasible, even when the force is less than deadly, and that the failure to give such a warning is a factor to consider. See 272 F.3d at 1284; see also Jackson, 268 F.3d at 653 (finding that the officer's "safety interest" "increased further when the group was warned by police that a chemical irritant would be used if they did not move back... and the group refused to comply :)

39. Here, it was feasible to give a warning that the use of force was imminent if Chatwood did not comply. While a warning to Chatwood may or may not have caused him to comply, there was "ample time to give a warning that the use of force was imminent if Chatwood did not comply.

40. While a warning to Chatwood may or may not have caused him to comply, there was " ample time to give that order or warning and no reason what so ever not to do so." Deorio, 272 F.3d at 1284.[15] Second, we have held that police are "required to consider" what other tactics if any were available ' to effect the arrest."
Headwaters, 240 F.3d at 1204 (quoting Chew, 27 F.3d at 1443).15

41. Objectively, however, there were clear, reasonable, and less intrusive alternatives. The defendant (assaulting officer) knew additional officers were in route to the scene.

42. He was, or should have been, aware that the arrival of those officers would change the tactical calculus confronting him, likely opening up additional ways to resolve the situation without the need for an intermediate level of force.

43. Thus, while by no means dispositive, that Officer Doe did not provide a warning before using force and apparently did not consider less intrusive means of effecting Chatwood's detainment factor significantly into our Graham analysis.

44. The plaintiff did not threaten anyone, or create a substantial risk of causing physical injury to the peace officer or another. The plaintiff did not engage in passive resistance, the police officers lawfully could only use minimal force to effectuate the arrest of a person suspected of a minor offense who posed no threat.

45. The defendant placed the plaintiff's life in danger by unlawfully assaulting him. The plaintiffs fear could have escalated the situation more, instead the plaintiff de- escalated the situation by going limp and letting the officer assault him, cuff him and detain him unlawfully in fear for his life.

46. As a direct and proximate result of the said acts of the Defendant Phoenix Police Officer, Plaintiff has suffered violations of his constitutional rights under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United

States Constitution to be free from unreasonable search and seizure of her person, loss of his physical liberty, and physical and emotional suffering.

47. The actions of Defendant deprived Plaintiff of his rights not only under the United States Constitution but also under the State of Arizona Constitution, Article 2 Section 4 - Due process of law.

48. Defendant Phoenix Police officer was, at all times herein, acting under the color of law.

49. As a result of defendants' conduct, plaintiff has been caused to suffer physical harm, humiliation and fear for his life. The plaintiff is now on anxiety medication, as well as seeing a therapist. The plaintiff had no history of PTSD, anxiety medication or therapy before the incident with the defendant.

50. The actions taken against Plaintiff were undertaken with a willful and wanton disregard for his rights such that punitive, and compensatory damages are warranted.

51. We must adhere to well-developed Supreme Court law that requires us to analyze each case individually, looking at the totality of the circumstances from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the street. Graham, 490 U.S. at 396. Then, we must assess whether a jury could determine that the choice the officer made in the heat of the moment fits within a range of reasonable actions. Id. at 396-97.

52. Traffic violations generally will not support the use of a significant level of force. See Deville v. Marcantel, 567 F.3d 156, 167 (5th Cir. 2009) ("Deville was stopped for a minor traffic violation . . . making the need for force substantially lower than if she had been suspected of a serious crime."), nonviolent and posed no threat to the safety of the officers or others.' " Headwaters, 240 F.3d 11.

53. The level of force an individual's resistance will support is dependent on the factual circumstances underlying that resistance.

Count 1

42 U.S.C 1983 – State of Arizona

54. The plaintiff hereby repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-51 as though fully set forth herein.

55. For the reasons set forth above, including but not limited to defendants' failure to properly train Defendant Phoenix Police officer, plaintiff has been deprived his constitutional privileges such that defendants are liable.

56. WHEREFORE, plaintiff demands judgement against the defendants jointly, severally and in the alternative, together with compensatory damages, punitive damages, interest, cost of suit, enhanced attorney's fees, and any other relief the Court deems equitable and just.

COUNT II

Arizona Civil Rights Act- State of Arizona

57. The plaintiff hereby repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-51 as though fully set forth herein.
58. For the reasons set forth above, including but not limited to defendants' failure to properly train Defendant Phoenix Police officer, plaintiff has been deprived his constitutional privileges such that defendants are liable.
59. WHEREFORE, plaintiff demands judgement against the defendants jointly, severally and in the alternative, together with compensatory damages, punitive damages, interest, cost of suit, enhanced attorney's fees, and any other relief the Court deems equitable and just.

Count III

42 U.S.C 1983 – Phoenix Police Department

60. The plaintiff hereby repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-51 as though fully set forth herein.
61. For the reasons set forth above, including but not limited to defendants' failure to properly train Defendant Phoenix Police officer, plaintiff has been deprived his constitutional privileges such that defendants are liable.
62. WHEREFORE, plaintiff demands judgement against the defendants jointly, severally and in the alternative, together with compensatory damages, punitive damages, interest, cost of suit, enhanced attorney's fees, and any other relief the Court deems equitable and just.

Count VI

Arizona Civil Rights Act – Phoenix Police Officer

63. The plaintiff hereby repeats and realleges paragraphs 1-51 as though fully set forth herein.
64. For the reasons set forth above, including but not limited to defendants' failure to properly train Defendant Phoenix Police officer, plaintiff has been deprived his constitutional privileges such that defendants are liable.
65. WHEREFORE, plaintiff demands judgement against the defendants jointly, severally and in the alternative, together with compensatory damages, punitive damages, interest, cost of suit, enhanced attorney's fees, and any other relief the Court deems equitable and just.
66. The officer caused severe injuries, the officer's act was grossly disproportionate to the need for action under the circumstances, and the officer's act was inspired by malice rather than merely carelessness or unwise excess of zeal so that it amounted to an abuse of official power that shocks the conscience. ⁷³ Thus, under the *Rochin* line of cases, the Seventh Circuit, among other courts, evaluated police use of excessive force under a "shock the

67. Conscience" standard. This standard, in contrast to the fourth amendment test, mandated evaluation of subjective factors (such as malice) and a finding that the officer inflicted "serious injury."

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68.

Respectfully submitted,

Plaintiff David Chatwood

DEMAND FOR A TRIAL BY JURY

Plaintiff, by and through his above-signed counsel, hereby demands, pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, a trial by jury on all Counts in the above-captioned action.

(If you need more space, add an attachment labeled "Statement of Facts and Breach," and continue consecutive numbering.)

APPLICABLE LAW SUPPORTING CLAIMS

FEDERAL CLAIMS

COUNT I – 42 U.S.C. § 1983

EXCESSIVE FORCE

69. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all other paragraphs in this Complaint as
70. though fully alleged herein.
71. At all relevant times, Chatwood enjoyed and possessed a right under the
72. Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution to be free from
73. unreasonable seizure and the use of excessive, unreasonable, and unjustified force.
74. At all relevant times, the individual Defendant Officers and/or DOE
75. SUPERVISORS 1-2 were acting under the color of state law in their capacity as Phoenix

76. police officers, and their acts or omissions were conducted within the scope of their official
77. duties or employment.
78. Defendant Officers applied unreasonable,
79. excessive, and conscious-shocking physical force to the person of Chatwood, causing
80. him to pop his arm out of socket and fear for his life. As set forth above, without legal justification or excuse,
81. Defendants' actions and use of force were objectively unreasonable
82. in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them at the time and violated the
83. Constitutional rights of Chatwood.
84. Defendants engaged in the conduct described in this Complaint willfully,
85. maliciously, in bad faith, in reckless disregard of Chatwood's federally protected
86. rights.

COUNT II – 42 U.S.C. § 1983

FAILURE TO PROTECT/INTERVENE

87. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all other paragraphs in this Complaint as
though fully alleged herein.
88. At all relevant times, Chatwood enjoyed and possessed a right under the Fourth and Fourteenth
Amendments to the United States Constitution to be free from unreasonable seizure and the use of excessive,
unreasonable, and unjustified force.
89. At all relevant times, the individual Defendant Officers were acting under the color of state law in their
capacity as Phoenix police officers, and their acts or omissions were conducted within the scope of their official
duties or employment.
90. Defendant Officers and/or DOE SUPERVISORS 1-2 applied unreasonable, excessive, and conscious-
shocking physical force to the person of Chatwood, causing his injuries mentally and physically, as set forth
above, without legal justification or excuse.

91. Defendants' actions and use of physical force were objectively unreasonable in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them at the time and violated the Constitutional rights of Chatwood.

Defendant Officers and/or DOE SUPERVISORS 1-2, and all of them, knew or should have known that they had a duty to protect Chatwood from the application of unreasonable force to his person which was likely to cause substantial harm, and did.

92. Chatwood was neither a flight risk, a dangerous felon, nor an immediate threat. Therefore, there was simply "no immediate need to subdue [Chatwood]" before Officer Doe's fellow officers arrived or less-invasive means were attempted. Deorio, 272 F.3d at 1282; see also, Blankenhorst v. City of Orange, 485 F.3d 463, 480 (9th Cir. 2007) ("[i]t is the need for force which is at the heart of the Graham factors" (quoting Liston v. County of Riverside, 120 F.3d 965, 976 (9th Cir.1997))).

93. Officer Doe's desire to quickly and decisively end an unusual and tense situation is understandable. His chosen method for doing so violated Chatwood's constitutional rights.

94. In fact, result in substantial harm, including his anxiety attacks he currently suffers from. None of the Defendant Officers and/or DOE SUPERVISORS 1-2 took reasonable steps to protect Chatwood from the objectively unreasonable and conscience shocking excessive force of other Defendant Officers and/or DOE SUPERVISORS 1-2 or from the excessive force despite being in a position to do so.

95. They are each therefore liable for the injuries and damages resulting from the objectively unreasonable and conscience shocking force of the Defendant.

96. Defendants engaged in the conduct described in this Complaint willfully, maliciously, in bad faith, in reckless disregard of Chatwood's federally protected rights.

97. As a result of Defendants' failure to protect Chatwood from the application of unreasonable force and/or failure to take reasonable steps to prevent the harm from occurring, Chatwood's mental state suffered harm.

COUNT IV – 42 U.S.C. § 1983

SUPERVISOR LIABILITY

98. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all other paragraphs in this Complaint as though fully alleged herein. At all relevant times, the Defendant DOE SUPERVISORS 1-2 were acting under the color of state law, and their acts or omissions were conducted within the scope of their official duties or employment.

99. The acts and omissions of the individual defendants, as set forth above, deprived Chatwood of his Constitutional and federally protected rights and ultimately caused his Anxiety attacks he currently suffers from.

87. Defendant DOE SUPERVISORS 1-2 failed to prevent the individual defendants from – and/or otherwise directed them to – use unreasonable, excessive force where not objectively reasonable or necessary, refuse to protect Chatwood from the application of unreasonable, excessive and/or deadly force at the hands of their fellow officers.

100. Defendant DOE SUPERVISORS 1-2's failure to prevent the individual defendants from depriving Chatwood of his Constitutional and federally protected rights was so closely related to the deprivation of Chatwoods rights as to be the moving force that cause him to currently have anxiety attacks, require medications and therapy.

MUNICIPAL LIABILITY

[FAILURE TO TRAIN]

101. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all other paragraphs in this Complaint as though fully alleged herein. At all relevant times, the individual defendants, including Defendant DOE SUPERVISORS, the Defendant Officers and/or DOE SUPERVISORS 1-2, were acting under the color of state law in their capacity as Phoenix police officers and/or City employees, and their acts or omissions were conducted within the scope of their official duties or Employment.

102. The acts or omissions of the individual defendants, including Defendant DOE SUPERVISORS, the Defendant Officers and/or DOE SUPERVISORS 1-2, as described above, deprived Chatwood of his federally protected rights and ultimately caused him to be diagnosed with Acute anxiety, and Unspecified Depressive Disorder.

103. Defendant CITY OF PHOENIX has the authority and responsibility to establish policy for the City's Police and its Community Center employees, to train and oversee operations of the Police and its Community Center employees and the services provided by them, and to evaluate, certify, and maintain the Police Department and the Community Center's compliance with applicable standards.

104. The training policies of Defendant CITY OF PHOENIX, including the Phoenix Police Department, were not adequate to prevent the gross violation of Chatwood's federally protected rights, which led to his Acute anxiety, and unspecified depressive disorder..

105. Defendant CITY OF PHOENIX, including the Phoenix Police Department, were deliberately indifferent to the substantial risk that its policies were inadequate to prevent violations by its employees and/or were otherwise deliberately indifferent to the known or obvious consequences of its failure to train its police officers and employees adequately.

106. The failure of Defendant CITY OF PHOENIX, including the Phoenix Police Department, to prevent violations of law by its employees and/or to provide adequate training, caused the deprivation of Chatwood's rights and ultimately his death; that is, Defendant CITY OF PHOENIX's failure to prevent violations of law by its employee and/or to train those employees is so closely related to the deprivation of Chatwood's rights as to be the moving force that caused his diagnosis of Acute anxiety, and unspecified depressive disorder..

MUNICIPAL LIABILITY

[UNLAWFUL POLICIES, PRACTICES, AND/OR CUSTOMS]

94. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all other paragraphs in this Complaint as

though fully alleged herein.

95. At all relevant times, the individual defendants, including Defendant
DOE SUPERVISORS 1-2, were acting under
the color of state law in their capacity as Phoenix police officers and/or City employees,
and their acts or omissions were conducted within the scope of their official duties or
employment

96. The acts or omissions of the individual defendants, including Defendant
DOE SUPERVISORS 1-2, as described above,
deprived Chatwood of his federally protected rights and ultimately caused his Acute anxiety, and unspecified
depressive disorder.

97. Defendant CITY OF PHOENIX has the authority and responsibility to
establish policy for the City's Police and its Community Center employees, to train and
oversee operations of the Police and its Community Center employees and the services

provided by them, and to evaluate, certify, and maintain the Police Department and the
Community Center's compliance with applicable standards.

98. Upon information and belief, at the time of Chatwood's assault, the CITY
OF PHOENIX had a policy, practice and/or custom of ignoring misconduct by officers
despite knowledge of the violations by policy-making officials who knew or had reason to
know of the violations.

99. Upon information and belief, Defendant CITY OF PHOENIX's widespread policy, practice and/or custom
caused the deprivation of Chatwood's rights by the individual Defendants; that is, Defendant CITY OF PHOENIX's
widespread policy, practice and/or custom is so closely related to the deprivation of Chatwood's rights as

to be the moving force that caused Chatwood to be diagnosed with acute anxiety and depressive disorder.

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(If you need more space, add an attachment labeled "Applicable Laws Supporting Claims," and continue consecutive numbering.)

INJURIES

Before this encounter the plaintiff was not on any medications. He is now at risk for prescription drug addiction a growing problem in America and the world. The plaintiff is extremely stressed out about becoming dependent on prescription medication.

Emotional distress, pain and suffering:

04/20/2017 Tackled to ground by Phoenix Police

Injuries sustained

Shoulder popped out of socket when the officer tackled him. Plaintiff managed to pop back into socket.

On 05/01/2017, the arm and shoulder was still feeling pain so Plaintiff went to FastMed Urgent

Diagnosis:

1. Pain in left Shoulder
2. Other Muscle Spasm

The doctor suggested he get an X-Ray. Plaintiff paid out of pocket cost of 199.00 due to no insurance.

X- Ray results Left Shoulder

Bones: Normal. Normal mineralization. No fracture, small inflammatory change.

Soft tissue Normal, swelling

Other: None

Impression: No acute findings normal for age.

Medication Orders

Prescribed diclofenac sodium 75mg 1 tablet by mouth Twice a Day as directed 20 Refills.

Prescribed at 2:27 PM on 05/01/2018

Prescription sent to Walgreens Drug Store 03789 Phone 6022757507 3605 E Thomas Rd Phoenix,

Prescribed cyclobenzaprine 10 mg 1 tablet by mouth Every 8 hours as needed #21 Refills , No driving while on this medication, do not take with other sedating medications.

Prescribed at 2:27 PM on 05/01/2018

Prescription sent to Walgreens Drug Store 03789 Phone 6022757507 3605 E Thomas Rd Phoenix,

Recommendations/Plan

Wear a sling and apply ice as instructed.

Suggested Cryotherapy and heat Therapy

Discharged by Heather Juniper, FNP 05/01/2018 2:27:24 PM

Reason for visit:

Joint pain of the left shoulder since 10 days ago. Results of an injury that occurred on 04/21/2018. Which had a sudden onset. The plaintiff reports that the onset was: Associated with blunt force Trauma after being tackled by the police.

Patient Clinical Summary

- Joint Pain
- Back Pain
- Muscle Pain

05/18/2018 10:38:00

Plaintiff had a panic attack and was admitted to Tempe St. Luke's Hospital Emergency Department 1500 S. Mill Avenue, Tempe, AZ 85281 480-784-5500

MRN: 1200534425 FIN TSL-17000020515

Reason for Visit: Numbness; SOB, Numbness in hands and Feet

Plaintiff was driving on highway at 10 am 5/18/2018. 3 Police officers approached from behind him with sirens and lights going. He thought they were pulling him over. He pulled to the side of the road and they went around him. Suddenly he had severe trouble breathing accompanied with chest pain. The plaintiff started to panic when his feet and hands became numb. He happened to know where Tempe Saint Luke Hospital was, so he drove himself there where he was given a chlordiazepoxide-injection, and put on a EKG to check heart. The doctor advised he was having a panic attack.

Final Diagnosis 1: Acute anxiety

With Page, MD Curtis P 480-894-2823

Comments

Return to ED if symptoms worsen.

Given chlordiazepoxide-injection, and put on a EKG to check heart. Referred to Crisis Preparation and Recovery Inc.

5/25/2018

Had PNP- Intake Assessment at Crisis Preparation and Recovery Inc.

Diagnosis F41.9- Unspecified Anxiety Disorder

Effective Date 05/25/2018

Type: Primary

Added by Natalie Corsbie, PMHNP-BC

Diagnosis

F32.9 - Unspecified depressive disorder

Specifier: with anxious distress

Effective Date 05/25/2018

Type: Primary

Added by Natalie Corsbie, PMHNP-BC

Diagnosis noted depression with anxious distress as primary, unspecified anxiety disorder. Fears, worry (hx of past trauma response, with some symptoms R/O PTSD. Denies hx of mania, psychosis, prior self-harm or aggression.

Counseling recommended will put on list to focus on anxiety, coping skills for anxiety and depression. Plaintiff agreed to the above.

Start Paxil 20mg 1/2 tablet till tolerated then increase to 1 po q day for the above noted issues.

Risperdal .25 mg po bid prn for anger and mood instructed to only use if he cannot control or manage symptoms.

R.B.S and alternatives discussed

Given information on Epocrates, with side effects risk benefits.

Information on Serotonin Syndrome Provided from Mayo clinic

Discussed above.

Crisis number provided

Patient OQ high was able to contract for safety informed if not able to stay safe to take self to the labs will request from ER.

Will request UD's next vs

Discussed policy procedure for contacting provider, no shows, cancellation and d/c and medication management policy

Schedule RN to call him next week to see how he is doing and how he is tolerating medications RTC 4 weeks or as needed

CSPMP reviewed no issues defined

PCP CC

*Client will be seen at least every 1 to 12 weeks.

Signed Natalie Corsbie, PMHNP-BC 05/25/2018 8:51:46 PM

Plaintiff next therapy date is 06/27/2018; at Crisis Preparation and Recovery Inc. 1400 E Southern Ave Suite 735

Phone 480-804-0326

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(If you need more space, add an attachment labeled "Injuries," and continue consecutive numbering.)

DEMAND FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against defendant(s), and each of them (if applicable) for the following dollars, interest, costs and expenses incurred herein, or non-monetary remedy, including reasonable attorneys' fees, and for such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

The common law provides for the award of both punitive and compensatory damages in section 1983 actions.¹⁰⁹ More specifically, in excessive force actions, the jury may award both compensatory and punitive damages against the individual police officer. "Compensation is an obligation properly shared by the municipality itself, whereas punishment properly applies only to the actual wrongdoers." ¹¹⁴ With respect to compensatory damages, the plaintiff can recover for physical and emotional pain, ¹¹⁵ and for lost wages suffered as a result of the incident. ¹¹⁶ The law permits the jury to award punitive damages under section 1983 "when the defendant's conduct is shown to be motivated by evil intent or when it involves reckless or callous indifference to the federally protected rights of others."¹¹⁷

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff demands judgment against the Defendants, and each of them, for the violations of Chatwood's Constitutional and statutory rights as follows:

42 U.S.C. 1983 - Excessive Use of Force in an amount of not less

\$70,000 against individual stop and detain;

\$525,000 against City and individual

Amount as may be deemed fair and just by the trier of fact;

a. Special damages include, but are not limited to, loss of income and services, medical fees, therapy fees, and expenses,

incurred on behalf of Phoenix Police officer and supervisor

b. General damages include, but are not limited to, loss of consortium, pain and suffering, loss of enjoyment of life.

2. For punitive damages against the individual Defendants in an amount to be determined by the trier of fact;

3. For pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;

4. For attorneys' fees and costs pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988; and

5. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted this 8th day of December 2017.

The plaintiff seeks the following relief.

a. Compensatory damages, including but not limited to those for emotional distress, pain and suffering:

Before this encounter the plaintiff was not on any prescription medications. The plaintiff is now at risk for prescription drug addiction a growing problem in America and the world. The plaintiff is extremely stressed out about becoming dependent on prescription medication. The plaintiff could be on anxiety medication the rest of his life. And is unsure how long he will need therapy.

b. Actual economic damages and consequential damages arising out of Defendants' conduct.

1. Medical Expenses	400.00
2. Property Damage Cell phone	200.00
3. Lost earnings	21,389.00
4. Future Lost Income	50,000.00
5. Estimated Future Medical Expenses	10,000.00
Total	30,871.00

d. Punitive damages = 2 million

f. Attorney fees and cost;

g. Such further relief as justice requires

The plaintiff has now been diagnosed with a form of PTSD F32.9 - Unspecified depressive disorder, as well as Acute anxiety. The patient is a public speaker, but since the incident has refused to be in large crowds where police

frequent which makes it hard to go to work or commute. As a result the plaintiff missed a significant amount of work. As a result his brand is suffering, effecting his future employment. This incident has changed the plaintiff's whole life. The plaintiff is under high stress leaving his home feeling that he could be attacked by mistake at any given moment. The plaintiff will always feel apprehensive about helping fellow citizens in need of help because of this. Just thinking about getting a flat tire while driving and ending up on the side of the highway makes the plaintiff fear for his life. Feeling as if he can be mistaken for a criminal at any given moment.

Missed Speaking engagement 04/21/2018 5,200

Missed Speaking engagement 05/05/2018 3,200

Missed Speaking engagement 05/19/2018 4,000

Missed Speaking engagement 06/09/2018 4,200

Missed Speaking engagement 06/23/2018 4,789

The plaintiff will be missing more work due to ongoing treatment, or inability to continue working at current job while plaintiff recovers.

5. Estimated Future Medical Expenses

PTSD could cost up to about \$7,000 per year per person, when you consider both the cost of treatment and lost productivity.

PTSD sufferers "often can't take crowds, which makes it hard to go to work or commute," says Bella Schanzer, the chief of mental health at the John D. Dingell VA Medical Center. Rand also estimates that PTSD could cost up to about \$7,000 per year per person, when you consider both the cost of treatment and lost productivity (note that lost productivity includes both lost wages and cost to the employer, which the firm did not separate out).

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(If you need more space, add an attachment labeled "Demand for Relief," and continue consecutive numbering.)

Dated this 6-27-2018
(Date of signature)



(Signature of Plaintiff or Plaintiff's Attorney)

EXHIBIT B

1 Office of the Phoenix City Attorney
2 Brad Holm, City Attorney
3 State Bar No. 011237
4 200 West Washington, Suite 1300
5 Phoenix, Arizona 85003-1611
6 Telephone (602) 262-6761
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8 Shannon M. Bell, Bar No. 018403
9 Assistant City Attorney
10 Attorneys for Defendant CITY OF PHOENIX

11 IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

12 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF MARICOPA

13 DAVID CHATWOOD,
14 Plaintiff(s),

15 vs.

16 PHOENIX POLICE DEPARTMENT,
17 Defendants.

18 Case No. CV2018-051243

19 **NOTICE OF FILING NOTICE OF
REMOVAL**

20 (Assigned to the Honorable Cynthia Bailey)

21 Defendant, City of Phoenix, through undersigned, and pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §
22 1441, et seq., hereby notifies this Court that it has filed a Notice of Removal of this
23 action to the United States District Court for the District of Arizona. A copy of the
24 Notice of Removal filed May 23, 2018, is attached hereto as Exhibit "A."

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1 DATED this 20th day of August, 2018.

2

3 BRAD HOLM, City Attorney

4

5 By: /s/Shannon M. Bell

6

7 Shannon M. Bell
8 Assistant City Attorney
9 200 West Washington, Suite 1300
10 Phoenix, Arizona 85003-1611
11 Attorneys for Defendant City of Phoenix

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on August 20, 2018, I served the attached document by mail on the following, who is not registered participants of the CM/ECF System:

David Chatwood
PO BOX 67235
Phoenix, AZ 85081
Plaintiff(s) Pro Per

By Shannon M. Bell

SB/ca
2061592v1